MAYOR'S OFFICE. Washington, February 4, 1340.

OTICE .- Proposals will be received at the Mayor's office until the first day or March next for the buil-ding of a Mad-machine for dredging the Washington City Canal, agreeably to specifications to be seen at said office. It will be required of persons offering proposals to examine the o'd Mud-machine by 1,2 on the beach at the western termination of the Canal, and make their proposition for building a machine probability whatever can be used of the old one, as, also, the cost without reference to the old machine. The machine will be required for use in the first of May next.

Peb. 45-41. TATER FORCE, Mayor.

DENISABLE GOODS.—We have this day opened, in addition to our farmer block— —1 case 60 pieces rich blocks lines, new style, and very benefitsh.

25 places Indian Salins, 25 inches wide

25 places Indian Salari, 25 inches Wide

1 cass Hemstitchied Linen Cambrie Handkerchiels

1 25 Tape berdered do do

10 pieces Welch Flannel, benutiful qualities

27 do fine Damask Diaper, remarkably cheap

48 do 64, 8-4, 10-4 and 12-4 Linen Sheefings

25 dozen Sirk Restery, asserted qualities

15 do Chillega's Stockings, all sizes

15 do Fore and Vacilia Cambri Charce

23 dozen Sak Hostery, as 15 dozen Sak Hostery, as 15 do Children's Stockings, all sizes 15 do Enys and Yenths' Turbet Gloves 10 pieces glad Cuskners, a beautiful article for children's wear. ALSO: Revelving every day, Carpetings, all kinds.

BRADLEY & CATLETT.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED.

And for sale, wholesale or retail, by WM. M. Monnison, Pennsylvania avenue, 3 doors west of Brown's hotel, A PICTURE OF WASHINGTON,

Giving a Description of all the Public Buildings, Grounds, &c., with all the chief Officers of the General and City. Sc., with all the chief Officers of the General and Chy-Governments, Members of Congress, Standing Com-rittees of each House of Congress, Resident Foreign Ministers, &c. To which is added, A correct Map of the City. Plans of the Floors of each House of Congress, &c. By George Watterston.

ECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY.-Howard's Compound Syrup of Carrageen, a safe, simple, pleasant, and effectual remedy for chronic coughs,

pre, preasant and energian remedy for chronic coughts, asthmas, consumptions, &c.

This syrup has deservedly acquired great reputation and the confidence of physicians, as a remedy in the cure of pulmonary diseases. It is not offered as a specific, but will be found generally effectual in the cure of chronic coughs, asthmas, &c., and will frequently relieve obstinate pulmenary diseases.

63-When circumstances admit, it should be used under the direction of a physician.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at my Pharma-

cy, near Seven Buildings.

Also, for sale by most of the Druggists in Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Baltimore, and throughout the United Stetes. F HOWARD. United Stetes.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, &c. - We have on hand and Feather Beds of prime Western Feathers

Do do Russian

Do do Russian
Hair, Moss, and Shuck Mattresses
Persons wishing to procure any of the above articles
can be supplied on the lowest terms by
BOTELER & DONN,

Nev 23 Penn. Avenue, opposite Brown's Hotel. TARY DR MASON'S HOP FILLS.—More than 10,-600 boxes of these pills have been sold in Philadeli-phia since their first introduction there in June last. They are entirely vegetable, not a particle of Calomel, or any mineral poison. They are very mild in their operation, and their beneficial results in breaking up colds, relieving coughs, head aches, and allother complaints showing an

oppressed state of the system are wenderful. Perfect safe in all circumstances, and no attention to diet. W could give the names of many honorable and disting-nished men in Washington in their favor, but as the La-dies are the best judges of these things, I lease ask Mrs. Hepburn, Steam Boat Landing, Mrs. Greer, 10th Street, Mrs. E. F. Brown, C Street. Try a box according to the directions, and you will ask for no other reccommen-

J. F. Callan, L. Johnson, C. E. Upperman and others, Agents in Washington, Bell & Entwistle Alexandria, E. S. Wright and Thomas, Bookseller, Georgetown.

NEW GOODS.—The subscriber is just receiving and opening some of the cheapest goods everyet offered, among which are many articles at the following prices—

Handsome Gros de Naples at 62 1-2 and 75.
Rich figures Satins at 63 3 4 and §1 25
Silk, Cashmere and Worsted Hosiery
Ladies' Black Cotton Hose at 12 1-2 cents Misses', Boys' and Infants Hosiery Superior Milled Flannel, for Ladies Thread Edgings and Laces, very low.

Linen Cambrie, Plain and Hensintched Handkerchiefs

Calicoes at 6 1-4, 8, 10 and 12 cents, &c. Monsselaines, Shalleys and Merinos. Cassingts at reduced prices Coored Silk and Worsted Braids, Combs, Collars

Suspenders, Stocks, Cravats, Co. forts, &c. Chi drends Japanned Leather Bells

Fur and Seal skin Caps. Bout- and Short of all kinds

Jon 18 SELLING OFF!-The sub-criter, determined to sell of his entire stock of Wint r Goods, if possible, of-O of his entire stock of Wint r Goods, if possible, of-ters the following articles full 19 per cent, less than regudar prices, viz.

Rose, Whitney and Mickenson Blankets Rost, Whitney and Mickenson Blankets Rost, Whitney and Yeslow Francis Cloths, Cassimeres and Cossilerts Ken'ecky Jeans and Hardines Laglish and French Merinos Servants' Merino Clouks, at \$4 Dark Calcoes, French, English and Domestic

Phain and Figured Dress and Bounet Silks 7-4 and 8-4 Bianker Shawle colain and figured) 7 4 and 8-4 Broche and Kabyle Shawis Hosiery, embracing in kind Lambawool, Cashmere, Angola, Worsted, Silk, and Cutton Hose and Half-Hole, and Children's Woodlen and Cotton Hose of

4.4 French Chintz, at 31 1-4 cents per yard Persons wishing any of the above, or other articles in the Dry Goods line, may save a penny by calling soon at JAMES B. CLARKE'S.

JAMES B. CLARKE'S.

Jan 18 No. 2 from 5th st. and op. Centre Market.

JOSIERY STORE.—300 dozen comprise the subscriber's stock of that investigate the subscriber's stock of that investigate the subscriber's stock of that ber's stock of that important article, Hosiery, and in

it is embraced every desirable kind, quality and size. 10 dezen Men's Long Weetlen Hose

150 do Woren's do do 150 do do Coton, Silk, Worsted, Cashmere, Melide and Angola Hose 60 do Men's Lambewood, Country Knit, Worsted, Vigania, Cotton and Stik Haif Hose 50 'o Children's Woollen Hose and Haif Mose, of

Also, Lumbancel, Merino and Cotton Shirts and Drawers, all of which wall be sold at low prices by
JAMES B. CLARKE,
Jan 18 No. 2 from 8th et. and op. Centre Market.

SIDNEY, GRATE, AND SMITH'S COAL.—The subscriber has on hand, and offers for sale, a lot of Coal of the above kinds. He also continues to sell all kinds of Lumber, and has on hard a large quantity of Oak Boards and Jeanthing, Cherry, Peplar, White and Yellow Pine, saced Laths, P. lings, Shingt's, Sec. Jan 18 ULY SSES WARD.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

TO COTS, SHOES AND CAPS, reld theop for cash.—

13 The subscriber returns his thanks to the public generally for the liberal patrenage he has already received, and hopes by constant and punctual attention to all orders, to hierit a continuance of the same. He has received the following articles, which he will sell cheap for

cash only:—
Ludies Calf skin Walking Shees.

"Meroen & Stal skin de.

"Stal & Hadd Slippers.

Gaither Boots. Metal & Morocco do. Missins Seal, Morecco & Call skin Boots.

Jedersons. Slippers. Childrens Shoes of all kinds. Gentlemens' Books, sewed and pegged. Water proof Beets.

Nullys. Do Mens' and Boy's Brogans. All kinds of Over Shors. For & Hair Caps.

Blacking, Brushes &c. W.M. DOUGLASS,

From the New Orleans Notice American.

Thursday evening last, electrified by an unexpected, but most ferved elequent address from Mr. Frost of the Parish of Caddo and editor of

the Caldo Free Press. It is thus that responsive cohoes greet our humble efforts, from the noble spirits in every and although he was sorry to say that in the late part of our country, and demonstrate that no narrow feelings of displeasure, at foreign annovmees, has wrought the present Repeal Party into life and vigor, but a deep conviction on the part of the Native Americans alike in the interior as on the seaboard, that nothing can preserve cur institutions but a speedy repeal of the naturalization laws, and the suspension of indiscriminde immigration.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE as legal restraint. STATE OF LOUISIANA, IN RELATION TO A RE-PEAL OF THE NATURALIZATION LAWS .- Great Triumph of Patriotism over Party Apprehensions! !!- It is with feelings of the most heartfelt enjoyment, that we are enabled to inform our readers, that a series of resolutions recommending to Congress a reform or repeal of the Naturalization laws, vesterday passed the House of Representatives by a vote of THIRTY-TWO TO

FIVE! If we do not indulge in exuberant acclamations of triumph on this joyful occasion, let it not be supposed that we are deficient, either in the most profound emotions of delight at this eventful circumstance, or in feelings of the warmest admiration of the fearless patriots, who have thus set the seal of approbation to our cause and our labors.

> LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE. House of Representatives, Friday, Feb. 7, 1840. 5 Order of the day.

The order of the day being the Report and Resolution of the Select Committee, to whom had been referred the petition of the Native American citizens of Louisiana, praying the ac-American citizens of Louisiana, praying the action of the Legislature on the Repeal of the louisianure on the louisia Naturalization Laws by Congress,-

DR. BRASHEAR presented a copy of the memorial as transmitted to Congress, which was read. The resolution attached to the report of world. the Select Committee being under considera-

Mr. DUNBAR, of Rapides, offered a substitute for the resolution; the purport of which was to request our Senators and Representatives in Congr ss, to procure the passage of such a law country of foreign paupers, malefactors, and such persons as may become burdensome to the com-

Mr. Lewis, of St. Landry, objected to the subthe vast increase of foreign immigration, and not allowed by any of these governments, and in that it was necessary to put a stop to it for the which principles our government concur. preservation of our republican institutions. He thought the warning contained in the farewell legacy of Washington to his countrymen. should be read by every American at least once a year, that they might guard against our coun try being shipwrecked on the rocks and showls pointed out in that great legacy.

Mr. Lewis then reviewed all the circumstances which gave rise to the laws of naturalization in the infancy of our Republic, when our whole population amounted to only about 3,000,000 of citizens who are now amongst us are entitled to people-surrounded on all sides by hostile saveges-and when emigeration was deeined necessary to been them in check, and to prevent their committing murders, &c. That at the time of the passage of these laws, Congress had reserved to themselves the power of repealing them, wherever doesned expedient.

then took a view of the inducements which led the early emigrants to this country- tute, and called for its adoption, and offered the of their sufferings and privations, and their devo- following remarks in its favor: tion to these principles of civil liberty which ent class of immigrants who are flocking to our people; and when the Indian tribes have been transported to the Far West, and are seeking the against impositions, but was willing to have Conshores of the great Pacific ocean-and before gress pass a law to punish perjury. another century, will probably be lost forever.

Mr. L. spoke of the hardy class of pioneers aused the wilderness to biossom as the rose, in sing laws to prevent malefactors and paupers from comparison with those who now arrive and being brought to this country. crowd our cities, and who he said were worse criminate them.

immigration was necessary to fill our vacant pub- served our country with fidelity, both at home lie lands, which he denied, as future generations and abroad, in several responsible situations; and of native Americans would want to occupy the that there was no danger to our institutions from same. And when our country increased to foreigners, as none had ever betrayed any trust 200,000,000 of inhabitants we should not entail confided to them in our country. upon our posterity the very evils from which He differed entirely from the report and resothese very immigrants were flying-of an over- lutions, and was not disposed to pin his faith to dense population, and subject our own children, the Native American Association's memorial, the in two generations, to have to seek the same members of which are demented, and have raised modes of relief, viz. emigration.

We are only second to one nation in point of commerce, (continued Mr. L.,) and are able to of the Native American Association, some of bid defiance to all, and compete with any, and whom were his personal and political friends. shall we, under these circumstances, import the He considered their opinions on this subject as pauper, the vagrant and the convict, to come and erroneous and illiberal. Even Mr. Webster, in take possession of the soil belonging to our child- his late visit to England and to Englishmen, said ren-their own natul soil-in which foreigners he had come to visit his kin of the old Saxon have no natural or inherent right, and although race. we are told the trish laborers dig our canals and make our roads, and the Dutch are industrous, gration to occupy our vacant land; and thought

them, than with them. the report of the Select Committee of Congress, Association, and advocated by the member from upon the subject of foreign immigration, and St. Landry, were calculated to produce the dandwelt upon the fact that in the city of New ger. If they were not naturalized, and were kept York slone, 146,000 immigrants arrived in one as an alien population amongst us, they would year, independent of those who came in vessels control the Government of the United States. As not registered, and through Canada, and asked if at present situated, he considered the fears exagit could be believed that Europe sent 146,000 of gerated; there was no foreign influence felt. her best citizens to this country; on the contrary, Daniel O'Connell had no doubt done the United they were the refuge of her prisons and alms. States and his countrymen in it, much injury, by houses, and became a tax upon the charity of the his remarks-" that the Irish ruled in the United American people, except those that the grace of an All-wise Providence swept off by disease and pestilence. He then spoke of the great expense attending the maintenance of the paupers, at a United States belonged to both political parties, cost of \$1,400,000 annually, to the American and by this division do no injury; and did not

people-more than one half of whom are for-OF STREET OF THE PARTY OF THE STREET OF THE I'HE NATIVE AMERICAN. eigners, and that the increase of foreigners in the State of New York in seven years, exceeded the whole population of the State several hundred thousand, and instanced the great dis-ATION ON THURSDAY EVENING LAST.—The meeting of the Native American Association was, on viz. Bellevue, in New York, where, out of 800 convicts 603 are foreigners.

Mr. L. contended, that under any circumstances these foreign immigrants could never make good citizens, and attributed to them the organiriot at Baltimore, where so much property was destroyed, there might have been some native Americans led away, yet the majority of the persons composing the riot were toreigners, and not naturalized; and nine riots out of ten are composed of low, abject and degraded foreigners, who are brought up in opposition to the government of their birth, and being abject slaves in beir own country, the moment they land here they feel emancipated from every moral as well

These remarks were not intended to apply to the virtuous and intellgent foreigner-come from where he may-they are entitled to respect; but the difficulty was to discriminate, and therefore we must naturalize all or none He was willing to give to all foreigners the protection of the laws, and the right to acquire and enjoy property; and to their children all the rights and privleges we enjoy: but the political privileges of an American citizen he was not willing to extend to any foreigner hereafter.

During the palmiest days of the Roman empire the title of a Roman citizen was held in igh estimation throughout the whole civilized world .- She allowed it only to her own children, and the empire flourished and was happy; but when she extended that once proud title to the itizens of the countries she had subjugated, it became a scorn, a scoff and a by-word; it was no onger a pass and a protection, and Rome herself crumbled into ruins and tumbled into atoms. And such will be our fate if we pursue the same blind policy. The name of an American freeman is now held in high estimation above all other titles; but if we allow the scurf of the earth, through perjury and corruption to enjoy the same proud title, and give them an opportunity shortly arrive that that now proud title will become a scorn, a scoff, a by word throughout the

The governments of Europe allow no political rights to any but their own citizens. We can, to be sure, by procuring a pass, such as we give our slaves, visit those countries for the purpose of trade, &c., and might buy land enough to bury ourselves; but no American would wish to lay only as would prevent the introduction into this his bones there—for no alien can hold property, and should they purchase property it would become the property of the sovereign.

By the principles of all European governments, all political privileges belong to the natives stitute, as it did not go far enough. He throught of the soil, and to which principle all European the time had arrived for every man to reflect on governments hold,—the right of expatriation is

It may be argued by some, that it would be impolitic and unjust to repeal the naturalization laws in toto; but I am willing to leave it to the wisdom of Congress to repeal entirely; but I believe that the only way to eradicate the evil is to lay the axe to the root and the evils falls with it.

In conclusion, Mr. L. remarked, that he had endeavored to avoid in his observations any remarks that might hurt the feelings of the good and virtuous of any country. The naturalized all the rights and privileges of American citizens, and cannot be interferred with.

Mr. F. D. Conrad asked permission to introduce a substitute.

Mr. Morse hoped that the gentleman from Rapides would withdraw his substitute, and allow that of Mr. Conrad to be presented.

Mr. Dungan refused to withdraw his

He was opposed to the report and resolution as had induced them to come here-and contrasted reported by the committee entirely. He considthem with the condition and views of the pres ered it would be illiberal and unwise to depart from the former policy of our Government in recountry,- which now numbers 18,000,000 of gard to the naturalization of foreigners, and considered the law as it stands sufficient to guard

Mr. D. had read the report in the Native American newspaper, a paper edited with considerable who had immigrated to this country, and had ability, and admits that there exists a considerable opened the roads in the West, and who had evil, and would have no objecton to Congress pas-

Mr. D. then alluded to Lafayette and those than vermin-become a prey upon society, create foreigners who had been the companions in arms riots and disorders and do no good-he could not of Washington, and the great benefit the country but admit that among all this immigration there had derived from their services, as well as those were some exceptions but it was difficult to dis- who had enjoyed offices of trust, profit and honor in our country, and who had never betraved their Mr. L. then reverted to the idea that this trusts; and instanced Albert Gallatin, who had

false alarms respecting foreigners.

Mr. D. considered the country in want of immi-&c., I am well convinced we are better without there was more danger by not naturalizing foreigners, and making them a distinct class; and thought Mr. L. then reviewed the satistica contained in the measures proposed by the Native American

Enland.

called for, it was decided in the affirmative-Ayes 26, Nays 10.

The question being on the resolution as reorted by the committee,-

repeal,' " or modify."

Mr. Brashear thought the whole affair laid with Congress, if the resolution as reported was consin of John Cassiday, with whom she conadopted.

lid not meet his views; he was in favor of a laws of the Catolic church. nodification, but not a repeal. Mr. Conrad asked to offer his substitute, and

Mr. De Clouet withdrew his motion. Mr. CONRAD then offered his substitute, which

was read and seconded by Mr. Ratliff.

ded were called for, which resulted as follows:-

Aves-Baillo, Barrow, Bergeron, Brashear, Cousin, Clarke, Davidson, De Bellevue, Gaiennier, Wilson, Winchester-32.

The question on the final passage of the Rethe House adjourned till Monday, 10 o'clock.

Etymology of the Names of Countries .-The following countries were named by the Phenicians, the greatest commercial people in the world. The names, in the Phenician language, signify something characteristic of the places which they designate. Europe significs a country of white complexion, so named because the inhabitants there were of a lighter complexion than those of either Asia or Africa. Asia signifies the land of corn, or ears. It was celebrated for its abundance of corn and all sorts of grain -Siberia signifies thirsty or dry, very characteristic of the country. Spain, a country of rabbits or conies. This country was once so infested with these animals that they sued Augustus for an army to destroy them. Italy a country of pitch, from its yielding great quantities of black pitch. Calabria also from the same reason. Gaul, modern France, yellow-haired, as yellow hair characterized its first inhabitants. The English of Caledonian is a high hill. This was a rugged mountainous province in Scotland. Hibernia is utmost or last habitation; for beyond this, westward, the Phenicians never extended their voyages. Bri tain the country of tin, as there was great quantities of lead and tin found on the adjacent islands. The Greeks called it Albion, which signifies, in the Phenician tongue, either white or high mountains, from the whiteness of its shores, or the high rocks on the western coast. Corsica signifies a woody place. Sardinia signifies bad savour, called so from the unwholesome marsh upon which it stood. Rhodes, serpents, or dragons, which it produced in abundanae. Sicily, the country of grapes. Scylla, the whirlpool of destruction. Charydbis, the holds of destruction; Etna signifies furnance, or dark, or smoky.

WHAT MIGHT BE DONE WITH THE MONEY supply an academy in every town, and endow Washigton, Jan. 11, 1840. supply an academy in every town, and endow it; a college in every State, and fill it with able Professors, I will crown every hill with a church consecrated to the promulgation of the gospel of peace; I will support in its pulpit an able teacher of righteousness, so that on every Sabbath morning the chime on one hill should answer to the chime on another, around the earth's broad circumference; and the voice of prayer, and the song of praise, should ascend like an universal holocaost to heaven.—Stebbins.

Washington, Jan. 11, 1840.

Washington, Jan. 11, 1840. universal holocaost to heaven .- Stebbins.

Postmaster Franklin.—In 1752 Benjamin Franklin was Postmaster General, with permision to make £6000 continental money, if he could, out of the whole post office department in America. The very next yer he gave the astonishing notice that the mail, which had before run once a of Vestings of the most fashionable patterns fortnight to NewEngland, would start once a week the year round, whereby answers might be obtained to letters between Philadelphia and Boston weeks. 1774 it was annouced in all the papers of the colony, that "John Perkins engages to ride post, to carry the mail once a week between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and will take along."

[Nat Int.—w6t]

HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF FERDINAND cott, fifth edition, is for sale at the Book and Stationery Store of W. M. MORRISON bring back led horses, or any parcel." When a post rider proposed starting, notice was given of his intention by advertisement, also by the town crier, for several days in advance. In 1790, the number of post offices had increased through the country to seventy-five.

Indian Battle .- The Iowa Sun reports a battle as having occurred fifty or sixty miles west of Dubuque, between the Sacs and Winnebagoes, in which forty or fifty of the latter were cilled, and two of the former.

Absurdities .- To judge of people's piety, simply by their constant attendance at the church. To keep your elerks on miserable salaries, and

wonder at their robbing you. To fancy a thing cheap, because a low price is sked for it.

To expect that trades people will give you credt, if they generally see you dressed in shabby clothes. And finally, to suppose that a printer can pub-

lish a newspaper, without getting paid for it.

A gentleman was urged some few months since, when the multicaulis fever was raging, to enter into the speculation, and was told how rapidly the into the speculation, and was told how rapidly the speculation. of one thing further, viz. that fools are multiplying as fast as mulberry trees."

think that foreigners who wanted bread in their SOUTHWARK POLICE, -Before Alderman Turr. own country, should be debarred the privilege of Thursday, Jan. 9, 1840 .- A case of rather an manigrating here, and settling on vacant lands. extraordinary character came up for hearing be-Mr. Davidson remarked, that if Daniel O'Con-fore Alderman Turr, on Thursday afternoon. nell was the prince of humbuggers, he did not which, if correct in its particulars, shows a daring onsider it any harm in Mr. Webster's humbug- attempt to set up an authority above that of the ging Mr. O'Connell's countrymen, while visiting laws of the country. About two years ago, Jno. Cassidy was married to Mary M'Shane, by Bish-The motion being made to lay Mr Dunbar's op Kenrick, of the Catholic church. Cassidy, abstitute on the table, the year and nays being who was a Protestant, resisted the entreaties of his wife, who belonged to the Catholic church, to attend service at the latter church, and become a convert to the faith which she professed. She applied to the bishop for advice, who, as she de-Mr. Davidson moved to insert after the word clares, represented to her that, as they were first consins and had contracted marriage without the Mr. DE CLOUET renewed a motion made on necessary dispensation, the marriage was invalid Puesday last, to strike out the word "repeal;" according to the laws of that church, and drew upon which Mr. Lewis called for the yeas and up a paper to that effect, which she called a divorce, signed with his name, as follows: "Mary M'Shane states that she is the first

tracted marriage without the necessary dispensa-Mr. DE CLOVET remarked that the resolution tion, which marriage is invalid, according to the

† FRANCIS PATRICK KENRICK, Bishop, &c.

Philadelphia, Jan. 7, 1840." He told her that she committed a sin by living with him any longer, and her child was a bastard, and all her children would be such. The wife, After some immaterial alterations and further therefore, left her husband, taking her child with lisscussion between Messrs. F. D. Conrad, C. her. On Thursday her husband was arrested on M. Conrad, Lockett, Dunbar, Davidson and Rat- a charge of abandoning her child, and brought liff, the ayes and nays on the substitute as amen- before the Alderman. The husband, of course, denied the charge, and asserted his willingness to maintain them both, but that she had left him Carter, Claiborne, F. D. Conrad, C. M. Conrad, without sufficient cause, and until she returned again, he did not think himself bound to maintain nie, Killian, King, Lewis, Lockett, Mollere, them. 'The magistrate, on hearing the evidence Morse, Mouton, Muse, Phelps, Pichot, Poydras, in this singular case, advised her to go home and Pugh, Patten, Ratliff, Rogers, Thomas, Trepag-live with her husband-that they had been legally married, according to the laws of the country, and NAYS-Carr, De Clouet, Dunbar, Farmer and no Bishop had power to divorce them-and that, if she were to contract marriage again during the lifetime of her present husband, she would be liport and Resolution as adopted, was carried-and able to imprisonment for bigamy. She would not consent, however to live with him, after what the bishop had said, but agreed to deliver the child to her husband's keeping, who readily consented to take it, and the parties then left the office. each to their separate homes. - Ledger.

> Imitation of Style .- " Charles," said John Kemble, in an after-dinner conversation to Matthews, "there is one peculiarity of mine which you have never caught hold of." "Eh! eh!" exclaimed the mimic, "what's that ?" "I always," replied the pompous tragedian, in his usual pompous manner, "take snuff with the left hand; the right hand, from its being constantly applied to all ignoble purposes, is unworthy of such a high

DUMI RIES ITCH OINTMENT.—A safe, certain, and expeditious cure for the Rch, be it ever so inreterate, in One Hour's Application only! No danger from taking cold. It does not contain the least particle of Mercury, or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety.—PRICE, 37½ cents a box. For sale at
TODD'S Drug Store.

Jan. 25-2m. S. COND SERIES OF A DIARY IN A ERICA, with Remarks on its Institutions by Capt. Marryat, C. B., author of Peter Simple, Jacob Faithful, Frank Mildway, &c. This day received, and for sale by WM. M. MORRISON,

Four doors west of Brown's hotel Jan 18 A NCIENT CHRISTIANITY, AND THE DOC-TRINES OF THE OXFORD TRACTS, by Isaac Taylor, author of Spiritual Despotism, &c.

This day published, and for sal by
W. M. MORRISON, Four doors west of Brown's hotel.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS.—We have on hand a large supply of blankets, which will be sold at reduced prices-50 heavy French Blankets, fine wool

200 Twist and Single Bed Blankets Also-50 Wadded Comforts, three yards long Jan 18 BRADLEY & CATDETT ARM WANTED—On a lease of years, with a privilege of hander with the ilege of buying within the lease. The advertiser

WASTED IN WAR .- Give me the money that has intending to devote his attention to agricultural pursuits been spent in war, and I will purchase every (to which he has been accustomed,) wishes to obtain a foot of land upon the globe; I will clothe every good farm, under good cultivation, on the terms menman, woman and child in an attire that kings and queens would be proud of; I will build a school house upon every hill side and in every valley over the whole habitable earth; I will weekly to the whole habitable earth; I will weekly to the vicinity of the city or on the Baltimore Rail road. Any one having such a farm to lease, or to dispose of on liberal terms of payment, will please apply at the effice of the Native American; or address valley over the whole habitable earth; I will weekly to the city or on the Baltimore Rail road. Any one having such a farm to lease, or to dispose of on liberal terms of payment, will please apply at the effice of the Native American; or address valley over the whole habitable earth; I will

greatest care and sent as directed. Dec 7-3t EDW. SIMMS.

will make up to order on the most reasonable terms, and most fashionable manner. He has also a great variety

Persons desirous of purchasing clothing, would do well to give him a call at his Store, opposite the 7 Buildings, Penn. Avenue.

R. W. BATES. Penn. Avenue.

[Nat Int.—w61]

PRATTS ARTIFICIAL NIPPLES.—The only effectual remedy for exceriated Nipples, when properly used it cannot fail to afford relief. The following testimonials from gentlemen eminent in their profession are

submitted; New Haven, 10th May, 1833. I have witnessed the application of the artificial nip-pte, invented by Dr. Pratt, it operated well, much to the satisfaction of the mother. The instrument seems well adapted for such as one afflicted with exceriated reciples. THOS. HUBBARD, M. D., Prof. Surgery, Med. Inst. of Yale College, Conn.

Washington, Febuary, 41's 1834. Having examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented nipple shield, and witnessed its practical application, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady, sore nipples, a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing w THOMAS SEWALL.

Philadelphia, January 13th, 1834.

Dr. Elijah Pratt; Dr. Elijah Pratt;

Dear Sir. As I feel it a matter of much public importance, to possess a means for lessining the terrible sufferings from "sore nipples," I have much pleasure in being able to say that the shield for the preventing and cure of this malady, is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction to have here a variety and have no heritain to be light.

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